

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

**CEREMONIES OF THE INAUGURATION.**—The procession started for the Capitol about noon, being very large and presenting a beautiful appearance. The Military of the District and Committees were large and fully represented. Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge rode in an open carriage, surrounded by the Keystone Club, preceded by the military and a representation, by a lady, of the Goddess of Liberty, on a high platform, drawn by six horses, and followed by a miniature ship of war, made by the mechanics of Washington Navy Yard. Then followed Clubs, Engine companies, and the balance of the procession, according to programme already published. Mr. Buchanan reached the Capitol about one o'clock. A tremendous crowd was waiting there to hear the Inaugural, who received him with enthusiastic cheers. He proceeded immediately to the Senate Chamber, where the oath was administered by Chief Justice Taney, and afterwards emerged from the building to the eastern portion of the Capitol, where a temporary stage was erected, and in presence of the assembled thousands, commenced delivering his Inaugural.

Washington, March 4th.

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.**—Mr. Buchanan's manner in delivering his inaugural address, was remarkably impressive and determined.

He began by appealing to Almighty God, for strength and wisdom, to enable him to carry out the administration of the affairs of the country, to the advantage of the People. He had declared not to try to be elected President another term.

His administration should be conducted purely and for the best interest of the whole country.

He spoke of his election as having been accomplished by those anxiously desirous for the preservation of the Union.

He congratulated the country on the fact that agitation on the subject of slavery, had almost entirely ceased; and he declared that for the first time in twenty years, the country had arrived at peace on that subject.

In reference to Kansas, he declared that it should be admitted, with either Freedom or Slavery, according as the constitution, adopted by the people, directs.

He went into a long argument to show that the Nebraska-Kansas bill was right in principle.

The equality of States, he said, must be preserved. He added, however, that slavery was less impracticable than some other subjects before the American people. The geographical parties to which the agitation of the Slavery question has given birth, must die, for their existence endangers the lives of citizens of Slave States.

The spectacle which was now presented of our whole people submitting quietly to the will of the majority, as expressed at the polls in the last election, was characteristic of this and no other nation. He thought that these geographical parties must die.

He said that corruption in a republican government was fatal to its institutions, although in a corrupt country, the forms of free institutions might remain, the life was gone! His administration should aim at purity in all its departments.

Extravagance in the disposal of the public lands, he declared must be put a stop to, so that our children may secure homes for themselves, and the brood of Speculators and Jobbers who live upon them, may be crushed. The laws in regard to naturalization should remain as they are at present, putting the foreign and native born citizens on a fair democratic level.

In regard to the Pacific R. R. project, such a road he said might be made by Congress, in the shape of a Military road, to enable the Government to extend protection to our possessions on the Pacific coast. Congress has full power to do this, and he agreed that it must and should be done in order that we may be prepared on that coast for the emergency of war.

Our Foreign Policy must be to cultivate peace and good will with all nations, but at the same time, all entangling alliances must be avoided. This has been an axiom of our Government ever since the days of Washington and none dare now dispute its propriety.

It has been the boast of the United States that none of their territory has been acquired by war. This must continue to be our policy. We must refuse to take any territory whatever, unless it be acquired by honorable means.

Our Diplomatic Policy must be frank and honorable; and by pursuing such a policy, we shall continue to hold our position among the great leading powers of the world.

Mr. Buchanan read his address closely from the manuscript, which he held in his hand. His voice was clear, but owing to the tremendous crowd, many of whom could not see him, there was some interruption, and all of the address was not distinctly heard.

There was much applause at those portions which refer to the Equality of States, the evils of Geographical parties, and the Naturalization Laws.

[Grand Rapids Daily Enquirer.

A telegraphic despatch from Chicago says that the Wisconsin Legislature have passed a bill giving S. M. Booth, the editor of the Milwaukee Free Democrat, the power of replevin over his press, which was seized by the United States Marshal.

An ordinance has been published at Wurtzburg prohibiting dancing at the weddings of widows and widowers.

## THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1857.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.**—A Democratic Judicial Convention of Delegates from the several towns in the county of Ottawa, will be held at the Washington House, on Monday, the 16th inst., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Judicial Convention to be held at the National Hotel, Grand Rapids, on the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Let each town be represented.

By order of the Democratic County Committee.

Grand Haven, March 9, 1857.

**DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.**—The Democratic electors of the town of Ottawa are requested to meet in caucus, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to attend the County Convention, to be held at the Washington House, on the 16th inst.

By order of the Democratic Town Committee.

Grand Haven, March 9, 1857.

**THE CABINET.**—The following is Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, as confirmed by the Senate on Friday:

LEWIS CASS, of Mich., Secretary of State.

HOWEL COBB, of Ga., Secretary of Treasury.

J. B. FLOYD, of Va., Secretary of War.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Conn., Secretary of Navy.

JACOB THOMPSON, of Miss., Secretary of Interior.

A. B. BROWN, of Tenn., Post Master General.

Judge BLACK, of Pa., Attorney General.

### COUNTY AFFAIRS.

From all the information we receive from different sources respecting the removal of the county site, and the efforts being made by the proprietors of Eastmanville, and its friends, we conclude that not a stone will be left unturned by those parties to secure their object. We hear from them at Muskegon, White River, Casinova, Zeeland and the Colony, every week, stirring up the people to a sense of "duty" to remove the county business from the old, one-sided village of Grand Haven to the "central, enterprising and beautiful village of Eastmanville—the gem of New England setting." We have been looking at the recorded plat of that "gem," and we find all the water front reserved; at least, there are no lots platted that give any water front. When that becomes a large city there will be value in that river front, and we can't think the proprietors made that error in plating by design, but they did not do right by mistake. The plat is on record, and a lithograph is in every hotel in the country, and extensively scattered in every direction, so every man can examine at his leisure.

They have entered into the field openly, and from this time till the matter is decided, those opposed to the removal must meet them openly and be stirring. A powerful effort will be made to secure the vote of Muskegon, and, as she gave her vote for removal last January, they have good grounds for a favorable expression in April. Again, their argument to Muskegon of removing the county site farther up Grand River, increasing the distance from Muskegon, and pledging their influence with the eastern part of this county for a new county between this and Oceana, making a county site at Muskegon, savors strongly of the diplomacy of the "Old Pioneer." It shows well on its face, but upon its examination the first suggestive question will be, would such an arrangement be reliable for Muskegon? Can a sufficient influence be exercised by Eastmanville, in the Legislature, to guarantee to Muskegon this object? Is Muskegon warranted by precedent? Has the "Old Pioneer" always carried every measure of his introduction, when in that honorable body?

If the development of the country and the interests of the inhabitants down the lake demand a new county, having Muskegon its county site, we most assuredly wish them God speed; but we do not believe it to be the character of our neighbors at Muskegon to be blinded by any such diplomacy. They are more deeply interested in this matter—as it bears upon their interests—than they at the first glance may realize. There was something said about taxation in a former article in this paper, to which we refer, and we look upon that as of vital interest to every mill owner at Muskegon and throughout the county; for it is inevitable that heavy taxes will surely follow the removal of the county site to Eastmanville. Material must be furnished for buildings, roads are to be made—and they will be poor, at best, for a long time—and a thousand expenses that it is not necessary to mention, which every reflecting man can foresee, and can not be raised without taxation.

It is a matter of much surprise to us to hear citizens from the Colony giving their adherence to the removal, and thus we are led to inquire the cause. There is not a doubt among the wisest and best "posted" men in Railroad matters about the extension of the D. & M. Railroad to New Buffalo. That extension is imperative, and the interest of the road requires a connection with the ports on the west side of the Lake, at all seasons—and no sane man will believe boats can cross here in the winter successfully. It will not answer to stop here, and New Buffalo is the nearest and most natural point for connection.

We expect to see a flourishing, wealthy village at the Colony, at no distant day, and we rejoice that we will be within an hour's ride of each other, at a cost of only sixty cents! Will it cost the electors of the Colony less to go to Eastmanville than Grand Haven? can they do it in less time? will their expenses be lessened in any respect? There can be but one answer to these facts that can not be successfully denied, and if that answer embraces your best interests, why not, electors, vote in accordance with those interests? It will be too late to cry hold after the die is cast.

The 4th of March, 1857, has come and gone, conveying with it all of the acts and doings of the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE. The honors that justly belong to Mr. PIERCE are to be sung by future historians and poets. We accredit him with all the honors of the firmest of the firm, and with consistency equal to the most consistent. In his retirement he can justly repose upon the laurels he has fairly won amid the storm of the most factious opposition that has ever beset a President of the United States. Nobly and faithfully has he discharged the duties of the office to which he was called.

At about the hour of 12 o'clock, on the day of the inauguration of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency, the Democratic old guard of Grand Haven announced that they were in possession of the remnant of black republican powder, of the late campaign, in burning which Mr. PIERCE was duly remembered and Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE loudly welcomed to their posts at the helm of the ship of State. With such commanders, and with the veteran pilot, General Cass, the old ship will, during the next four years, be safely conducted through the storm of fanaticism, and at the end of a four year's cruise she will be run into her old democratic port with her rigging all set taught, decks holystoned, repainted and re-fitted throughout, with colors flying, ready then to receive on board her new commander, whom we will not venture to name now, but for the benefit of the most curious we will say that his name begins with D and ends with S.

In 1856 132 propellers and steam-boats, 44 brigs, 717 schooners and 6 sloops entered this port—total, 909. A Decrease of 148 of 1855, and 18 of 1854. This decrease was occasioned

1. By the blocking up of this port with ice, in Lake Michigan, until May, although few vessels worked through it in April.

2. By the large class of vessels which arrived here in the spring.

3. By the continued drought last summer, so that the mills could not run, and no rafts could get down the river, on account of the low stage of water.

4. By rough weather in the fall, and the early close of navigation.

Our friend, of Lamont, writes to us to this effect:

"LAMONT AHEAD YET!—Two weeks since a child was born here, weighing 13 1/2 lbs, and having two teeth!"

Surely the people of Lamont are a "fast people." Can any one now doubt it?

Chicago, March 2d.

**FIRE IN CHICAGO.**—The most destructive conflagration which has occurred for a long time, broke out on the corner of Water and State streets, at four o'clock this morning; it originated in the building occupied by Dix, Sinclair & Harris, wholesale grocers, their loss is \$25,000—insured for \$15,000; and Hubbard & Co., furnishing goods, loss \$12,000—insured for \$2,500; Hale & Co., chair factory, loss \$5,000—no insurance; Tuttle, Hubbard & Co., wholesale hardware, whole stock destroyed, loss \$150,000—insured \$120,000; Jewett & Root stove dealers, loss \$50,000—insured \$25,000; Morton & Co., wholesale grocers, the water damaged a third of the stock. The block was owned by John P. Atwater, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Corney's boarding House was destroyed, loss \$5,000 over insurance; O'Neill, sugar dealer, loss his whole stock, valued at \$30,000—no insurance; the American House was damaged to the amount of \$10,000.

**FOUR "GREAT TRIUMPHS OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES."**—The election of the present House of Representatives, was hailed as a great triumph of Republican principle. We fear this "Triumph" is not properly appreciated. We propose to make it plain. The report of the Corruption Investigating Committee, throws great light upon the nature and character of this "Triumph." That report, it will be recollected, was as follows:

### FIRST "TRIUMPH."

That Wm. A. Gilbert, member of this House from New York, did agree with F. F. C. Triplet, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through the present Congress for purchase by Congress of certain copies of the book of said Triplet, on the pension and bounty land laws, in consideration that the said Triplet should allow him to receive a certain sum of money out of the appropriation for the purchase of the book; that Gilbert did cast his vote on the Iowa land bill, depending heretofore before this Congress, for a corrupt consideration, consisting of seven square miles of land, and some stock, given or to be given to him; that Mr. Gilbert be forthwith expelled from this House!

### SECOND "TRIUMPH."

That Wm. W. Welch did corruptly combine with Wm. A. Gilbert, a member of this House from New York, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through the House, for the purchase of certain copies of "Triplet on Pension and Bounty Land Laws," for money—to be paid to the said Gilbert on its passage; that Wm. W. Welch did attempt to procure money from James R. Sweeney, for reporting favorably on the claim of Roxana Kimball, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions at this Congress; that Wm. W. Welch, a member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House!

### THIRD "TRIUMPH."

Resolved, That Francis S. Edwards, a member of this House, from the State of New York, did on the 23d day of December last, attempt to induce Robert T. Paine, a member of the House from South Carolina, to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience, on the bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to the said Paine for his support of the bill.

Resolved, That the said Francis S. Edwards be and he is hereby expelled from the House!

### FOURTH "TRIUMPH."

Resolved, That Orsamus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for securing the Des Moines grant, to have here and use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution, through this House.

Resolved, That Orsamus B. Matteson, in declaring that a large number of the members of this House had associated themselves together and pledged themselves each to the other, not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were paid for it, has falsely and willfully assailed and defamed the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof.

Resolved, That Hon. Orsamus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, be, and hereby is, expelled therefrom!

Is this Republican Backbone?  
[Grand Rapids Daily Enquirer.

**DRY-GOODS IN "MARBLE HALLS."**—They who live in marble palaces, are the favorites of Fortune; for who but the prosperous and the wealthy can afford such magnificence?

Arguing thus, the conclusion is natural that our friends Cooley, Farewell & Co., the extensive wholesale Dry-Goods firm (successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.) are among the most prosperous of Western Merchants. Their new building on Wabash avenue, a few steps south of Lake St., into which they have just moved their large stock of goods, and which they will hereafter occupy as their business house, is a "marble palace" that would do honor to a Fifth Avenue nabob, doing business in Broadway. It is a magnificent building, and its interior is magnificently arranged and magnificently filled.

The basement and first story rooms, each 60 and 120 feet in size, are equal to any of the New York wholesale rooms; and in addition to these, they occupy the fourth and fifth stories as ware-rooms—making in all, each department being filled with goods, as extensive a dry-goods house as can be found anywhere.

Those who know nothing of Chicago business matters, may receive with incredulity the statement that Chicago business houses may thus be compared with those of Gotham; but for such the best doubt-dispeller, in this respect, is to "come and see." It is a fact, and we say it not in boasting.

The firm of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. did a business during the past year amounting to \$1,000,000. Having been established in the city for nine years, and proved itself worthy of the confidence and patronage of retail merchants in the West, the business of this house has gradually increased from year to year, and it will not be expecting too much to say that during the present year their business will exceed a million dollars. We most earnestly wish them continued success in their new location, knowing, as we do, that none are worthier of it. [Chicago Journal.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP.**—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Jno. KENDALL, H. G. Post, H. C. WHIPPLE & WALTER HOVEY, Esqs., have entered into a business arrangement, under the name and style of "John Kendall & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the Dry Goods business, &c. These gentlemen are all "substantial" men of large business experience; and, under the new system, the house of Kendall & Co. can not fail of acquiring still further success to the new firm.

[Grand Rapids Daily Enquirer.

**BLACK REPUBLICAN VIEW OF WASHINGTON.**—Theodore Parker, one of three thousand denunciations of Senator Douglas, says "Washington had not a great reason, no philosophic power, no imagination, no fondness for beauty in art or literature. At times he poured out the ghastliest of oaths, was not an affectionate man, and few flowers of benevolence gleamed across his path," and the reason for all this was "the fact that he lived and died a slaveholder!"

To be cast down by undeserved censure, or elated by unmerited compliment, is alike proof of weakness.

## GRAND HAVEN MARKET.

REVISED WEEKLY BY MESSRS. CUTLER & WARTS.

|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| BUTTER, P lb          | 25 @          |
| CHEESE, P lb          | 12 @          |
| LARD, P lb            | 13 @ 15       |
| EGGS, P doz           | 20 @ 25       |
| PORK, Mess, P bbl     | 25 00 @       |
| PORK, cwt             | 10 00 @       |
| HAMS, P lb            | 12 @ 15       |
| SHOULDERS, P lb       | 10 @          |
| POTATOES, P bush      | 1 00 @        |
| ONIONS, P bush        | 1 50 @        |
| BEANS, P bush         | 2 50 @        |
| DRIED APPLES, P bush  | 3 00 @ 3 25   |
| FLOUR, P bbl          | 6 50 @ 7 00   |
| CORN, P bush          | 75 @          |
| OATS, P bush          | 56 @          |
| CORN MEAL, P cwt      | 1 75 @ 2 50   |
| PLASTER, P bbl        | 1 25 @        |
| SUGAR, brown, P lb    | 11 @ 14       |
| SUGAR, white, P lb    | 16 @ 18       |
| MOLASSES, P gal       | 75 @          |
| SYRUP, P gal          | 1 00 @        |
| CRANBERRIES, P bush   | 3 00 @        |
| HAY, P ton            | 16 00 @       |
| FINE SALT, P bbl      | 2 50 @        |
| COARSE, P bbl         | 3 00 @        |
| HIDES, dry, P lb      | 12 @          |
| HIDES, green, P lb    | 06 @          |
| SHEEPS PELTS,         | 38 @ 75       |
| SHINGLES, com., P M   | 1 75 @ 2 00   |
| SHINGLES, war., P M   | 2 50 @        |
| BARK, P cord          | 3 50 @        |
| LUMBER, green, P M    | 8 00 @ 10 00  |
| LUMBER, dry, P M      | 10 00 @ 16 00 |
| LATH, P M             | 2 00 @ 2 50   |
| SHINGLE BOLTS, P cord | 6 50 @        |
| CEDAR POSTS, each     | 06 @ 08       |
| WOOD, P cord          | 2 25 @ 2 50   |

## BLAKE & HUBBARD,

SUCCESSORS TO  
"FERRY & SONS," and "CUTLER & WARTS."  
Storage Forwarding & Commission  
MERCHANTS.

Consignees of the American and Western Transportation Companies, Agents for Chicago and Grand Haven line of Steamers, and Steamboats on Grand River; also agents for the sale of Imperial Mills Flour.

JOSEPH BLAKE, — WM. H. HUBBARD.  
Grand Haven, Mich. [280 ft.

## Agricultural Warehouse,

BY  
A. L. CHUBB.

AT THIS INSTITUTION may be found at all times the most complete collection of  
**FARMING TOOLS and MACHINES,**  
in Western Michigan—consisting of a great variety of  
**Eagle, Curtis, Long, and Iron  
Beam Plows!**

Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Corn Planters, Drills for Field and Garden use, Threshing Machines, Reapers, Mowers, Vertical and Horizontal Hay Presses, Field Rollers, Grain Drills, Wheel Cultivators, Dog Powers, Circular and Crosscut Sawmills, Clover Haulers, and a multitude of other smaller tools and machines, both convenient and necessary. Those interested are invited to call and examine this collection of implements, and purchase such as will be to their advantage.  
Canal st., Grand Rapids, Mich. [280 ft.

## Apple Pearer,

USEFUL and ingenious, ought to be in every Hotel, Saloon and Kitchen. For sale at  
A. L. CHUBB'S Ag. Warehouse.

CRADLES repaired and extra Fingers for sale, at the Agricultural Warehouse, by  
A. L. CHUBB.

## Excelsior Grain Cradles

MANUFACTURED and for sale by the dozen or at retail, at my Agricultural Warehouse.  
A. L. CHUBB.

A LARGE assortment of Grass Scythes and Snathes at the Agricultural Warehouse, by  
A. L. CHUBB.

## \$2,000 Reward.

LOST by the subscriber on the eve of the 11th of February, on the road between Grand Haven and Muskegon, one Fox Glove (unplucked Otter). The above reward will be paid to whoever will return the same, in good condition, at the Washington House, Grand Haven.  
280 w4.] JACK A. LEOGAT.

NOTICE.—As my Wife, Violetta, has left her bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, I forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, and I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.  
JACOB TANNAR.  
Chester, Ottawa Co., Mich. March 3, '57. [280 w4.]

FOR SALE.—A good span of Horses, Harness, Wagon, nearly new, and a good two horse sleigh. Terms easy. Enquire at this office.  
4 w 280 w4.] MARK LOBE.  
Ferrytown, Mich., March 10, 1857.